Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 31,, at line 30, as follows:

FIG. 17 is a diagram for explaining a method for specifying the Z number of a carrier tape 424 from an IC tag. The two IC tag readers/writers 111 specify the position of each IC tag 426b based on the direction of electric waves received from each IC tag 426b. When the position of each IC tag 426b is specified, its Z number is then specified. Here, since the two IC tag readers/writers 111 receive component name information from each IC tag 426b, the component name as well as the Z number of each component cassette 114 can be specified based on information received from each IC tag 426b. For example, as shown in FIG. 17, suppose that the Z number increases by one every time X increases by ten. If the position of a component A is specified as (X, Y) = (10, 4), it is possible to know from the X coordinate that the Z number of the component A is 1. Note that two components exist on the same Z position in the case of a double cassette, but their X coordinates are different, it is possible to know which component tape is placed at the left side/right side of the double cassette.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 34, at line 4, as follows:

The component verification apparatus 300 checks whether a component cassette 114 holding a component tape has been set to the component supplying unit 115a/115b based on an output of the switch 450 (S11A). When a component cassette 114 is newly set to the component supplying unit 115a/115b (YES in S11A), the Z number of the newly set component cassette 114 is specified based on an output of the switch 450 (S12A). After this, one of the IC tag readers/writers 111 obtains component information ~~form the~~from the IC tag 426b of the component tape that has been set (S13).